

States. Representative BARNEY FRANK has introduced legislation—H.R. 2618—that would federalize the right to use marijuana for medical purposes. This is dangerous legislation—and I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I will stop H.R. 2618 dead in its tracks should it receive significant support—something I do not anticipate happening.

I urge my colleagues to focus on what this issue is all about: The organizations lobbying for H.R. 2618 are intentionally exploiting the pain and suffering of others as part of their backdoor attempt to legalize marijuana.

TRIBUTE TO JACK SHAFFER

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Jack Shaffer. No words could better describe the character of Jack Shaffer than were expressed in Time magazine on the naming of his new cabinet officers by President Nixon in 1968, "cool competence rather than passion or brilliance."

Many of our Nations' leaders are born in small rural towns. Everett, PA on Feb. 25, 1919, was Jack's birthplace. He grew up much the same as any small town boy would. Appointed to West Point in 1941, where he played football, he was a member of the first class to receive airmen's wings upon graduation. From there he went to transition flight school, thence to England where he flew forty-six combat missions over Europe in a B-26.

Staying in the Air Force, he became a project officer in Ohio directing the engineering development of the B-47 and B-50 programs. He then resigned his commission and joined the Mercury division of the Ford Motor Co., moving to Washington as corporate vice president for customer requirements of TRW Inc.

With the return of the Republican Party to the Presidency in 1968, President Nixon selected him to become Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and he was easily confirmed by the Senate.

Having volunteered his time to the Agency before confirmation, he recognized the need for a massive increase in the civil aviation infrastructure. He saw, as his first priority, the need to modernize and update the Nation's air traffic control and airport systems. He also recognized that the surrounding environment needed protection. Although he was at odds with others in the administration, he stuck to his principles and succeeded in passing, through a Democratic Congress, the Airport and Airway Development Acts of 1970. The Legislation set aside a trust fund for airport construction which is still a vital element in providing for the ever-increasing use of air transportation, not only in the United States but throughout the world.

In order to protect the flying public, although faced with strong opposition, he also established regulations to limit the number of flights per hour into five of the Nation's air traffic hubs. JFKennedy, Washington National, LaGuardia, O'Hare, and Chicago Midway. Although designed as a temporary fix, the restrictions still remain in place today. Growth continues to outpace capacity.

Another issue with heavy international connotations was the increase in aircraft

highjacking. Highjackers flew aircraft to Cuba for refuge and in several instances, passengers or crew were killed. Negotiations with Cuba and other countries denied these criminals a safe haven. Passengers and luggage were screened for weapons. With air marshals assigned by the FAA, the number of highjackings decreased dramatically by 1972. However, some of the safety arrangements still exist. During his tenure air safety reached a new high. In 1970, only two deaths occurred on U.S. air carriers.

The most difficult task for the Administrator was to instill confidence in the Agencies air traffic controllers. Following a sick-out by controllers on duty, with as many as 50% of a single shift calling in sick, delays and flight cancellations became burdensome to the flying public. Finally, in 1972, it took court action to curtail their union activities. The Air Traffic Controller Career Act, spearheaded by Jack Shaffer, provided early retirement and retraining for its group, some 20,000 employees.

As a result of these many advancements in the aviation system, Jack Shaffer, in 1972 was awarded the Wright Brothers' Trophy for outstanding service in advancing aviation. He was the first FAA Administrator to be so honored.

One of Jack Shaffer's friends is the legendary golfer, Arnold Palmer, also raised in a small Western Pennsylvania town. In many regards, the two are a lot alike, sharing the same qualities; tenacity, desire, passion for what they do and love of the game of golf. Both have reached the pinnacle of their profession, are pilots, and remember their heritage.

After leaving the FAA, Jack continued his career in the private sector acting as a consultant to Beech Aircraft Corp. and advancing the use of Liquid Natural Gas as a preserver of the environment. He is a role model for political appointees who move from the private sector to government when duty calls.

Jack has been married to Joan for over fifty years and they have raised three fine children. He is currently in a nursing home in Frederick, MD, and is sorely missed by those who know him and have benefited by his influence on their lives.

IN SUPPORT OF ROTARIANS AGAINST SUBSTANCE ABUSE FOUNDATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a House concurrent resolution to recognize the work of the Rotarians Against Substance Abuse Foundation, the First Presbyterian Church of Concord, CA, and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council of Contra Costa County, CA.

These organizations came together in 1983 to promote the idea of engaging teenagers in positive activities and having fun without using alcohol and drugs. Through programs such as Friday Night Live, Club Live, and Rotary Life Club #1, teenagers participate in on-campus peer counseling, community services, Kidfest, and other fun and worthwhile activities. Today, with the success of these programs, this idea

is being promoted all across our Nation and throughout the world.

These organizations deserve our commendation for their concern for children's well-being, community service, private initiative, and international promotion. Their work in providing positive activities for teenagers deserves the recognition and support of this House.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1996

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted in the affirmative on rollcall vote No. 119 (H.R. 2337) and rollcall vote No. 120 (H. Res. 316). I would request that my statement be placed in the appropriate location in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 159, CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND- MENT RELATING TO TAXES

SPEECH OF

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1996

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I come back to Washington today after an important district work period. I say important because with tax day approaching, and now finally here, I heard time and time again from constituents who are overtaxed. As a result, they find it very difficult to save for retirement, for a down payment on a home, and for a college education for their children.

The American people aren't dumb. They know all too well that the largest obstacle to their personal prosperity is an out-of-touch Government that spends without restraint and looks to the taxpayers to bail it out after the fact.

Some in this Chamber may have forgotten that President Clinton's 1993 tax hike was passed out of this body by a single vote. I am here to tell you that the people of the 11th district haven't forgotten that vote that enacted the greatest tax increase in the history of our Nation, no, the history of civilization. My constituents, who have been squeezed by this additional tax, know all too well what \$1,100 in additional taxes has meant for them. This was the single largest contributing factor to the doubling of the American tax burden from \$2,300 in 1980 to \$4,800 in 1995. According to the Census Bureau, household incomes were actually lower in 1994 than they were when Bill Clinton took office in 1992 and there is no evidence to suggest that they have risen since then because economic growth has been so slow.

That is why I am proud to come to the well today as a cosponsor of this historic legislation to bring some accountability to the Halls of